

Rural District of Louth.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

The Year 1950.

PRINTED BY
T. E. WIGGEN AND SON, LTD.
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To the Chairman and Members of the Louth Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is again a pleasure to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the district which is compiled according to the prescribed regulations.

Vital statistics, as such, do not make interesting reading but they provide an informative guide to the community health and welfare which are largely an index of the efficiency of the health services provided. Even though the services operated by the Council are essentially concerned with the control of infectious disease, their importance is intimately linked with the health provisions sponsored by other bodies towards the general control of circumstances which might adversely affect health matters. In this light, the figures pertaining to local population factors certainly cause no grounds for concern as they are superior in every case by comparison with the corresponding assessments for the country as a whole. These, in essence, refer to the ratio existing between births and deaths and an examination of the preventable mortality figures. The ages at death Table for the year shows that 48% of the total deaths concerned the 75+ year group, which is the "natural expectation" category, whereas only 27% occurred under the age of 65 years, and there was no departure from the normal in any particular group figure within that radius.

In the Appendix are shown the local births and death rates for the past five years and the rates for the same period in the previous decade. In view of the recent birth-death relationship it seems surprising that the population for 1950, according to the Registrar General's estimate, has decreased by almost 200 compared with the preceding year, which points to an appreciable migratory drain, if the service population in the area has remained stationary.

We see from the infectious disease list that the case rate incidence of the particular diseases was less than the related national rate, except in one instance of trifling importance. The only unusual thing was concerned with the large number of scarlet fever notifications, but these were part of the general increase in the disease for the year. This disease is no longer ranked as a killer as it has undergone variation in type which causes it to be regarded among the less serious infections. Measles and Whooping Cough we have always with us, as is to be expected in a large scattered district such as this, where the peak periods of the epidemic cycles of the diseases affect areas at varying times. No cases of food poisoning were notified but investigation of a presumptive outbreak could not be completed owing to the affected family of visitors leaving the district.

There must be many such cases of illness affecting individuals or households, due to this causation, which are never reported. The diphtheria immunisation figures for the past two years show a steep decline. This, I consider, is mainly due to the scarcity of health visitors to provide the personal reminder, though the effects of the scare associated with bodily injections and poliomyelitis has influenced the results to some extent, even if only by the cessation or the reduction of the prophylactic measures during the summer period.

The public water supplies are showing greater wing spread over the district, and work proceeds apace towards further extensions. This change represents the first major forward step out of the stage coach era of sanitation which always contrasted strangely with electric lighting, motor tractors and all such modernisms. Unfortunately, water mains bring along in their train problems connected with the disposal of the extra waste and until such time as the twin service of sewerage can be provided, complaints may be expected. No work was done in sewer main laying during the year.

The most striking and successful of the Council's post war sanitary services has been the dry refuse collection, which was further extended during the year to cover a total of 61 villages. At its humble beginning, six years ago, the project seemed venturesome, but the chief sanitary officer steered it through all difficulties in its evolution to robust maturity for it now to rank among the council's most useful and popular services.

Little is left to be said about housing matters which has not already been said and fully understood. Details are given under its heading regarding the work done during the year, of which it can be stated in stock formula, that in the face of the various difficulties "they were as satisfactory as could be expected."

Supervision of food and other consumable products called for a large share of attention, with results that can be observed by reference to the section concerned. Extra attention was called for on account of the progressive post war spread of food poisoning throughout the country, a matter with which the Council is directly concerned by virtue of its obligations connected with infectious disease control. Improvement in matters relating to food hygiene has been materially assisted by recent legislation and by educational publicity measures, but the hard core results depend on the degree of supervision given the individual establishments or factors concerned. In the attempt to cover this wide and diverse field, within staff limitations, a balance has to be struck between the amount of attention given the potentially dangerous consumables of the ice cream and milk type, and the more prosaic things, like bakehouses, to prevent a ludicrous situation arising. This is not easy in view of the ever extending registrations of ice cream premises and obligations.

concerned with milk distribution, but the sanitary department is doing all that can be expected of it, and more, to improve matters uniformly and raise this service to standards worthy of its importance in public health.

During the year the Council lost the services of a valuable officer by the resignation of Mr. Smith but his place was ably filled by the appointment of Mr. Childs on promotion. It is a pleasure to mention the initiative and conscientious efforts which Mr. Shone and his staff coped with the multiple duties to be performed, and I am indebted to them as well as to the Clerk and his department, for the freely given loyal assistance that meant so much to successful team working. I am obliged also to Mr. Shone for supplying details of the work done in his department which is used in this report.

Without the full help and interest of the Public Health Committee the success of the year's working could be very different, a fact which allows me to take advantage of a privileged occasion to express my gratitude to the Chairman and each member of the Committee for the helpful direction which encouraged the staff contribution.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

W. J. KERRIGAN.

Louth: July 1951.

Medical Officer of Health.

LOUTH RURAL DISTRICT

Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions for the Year 1950.

Public Health Officers :

Medical Officer of Health :

W. J. KERRIGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor :

S. SHONE, A.R., San.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector and Assist. Building Surveyor :

J. P. SMITH, A.R., San.I. (Resigned 30th June, 1950).

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

P. CHILDS, A.R., San.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

W. W. SUMMERS.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

K. THORNTON (Appointed from 1st August, 1950).

SECTION A

Social Conditions and General Statistics.

Area of Rural District in acres	...	...	153,129
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population			18,430
Density of population per acre	...	...	0.12
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1950	...	...	5,335
Rateable value of Inhabited Houses	...	...	£35,243
Product of Penny Rate	...	...	£240

VITAL STATISTICS.

(Note—Figures in brackets show corresponding rates for England and Wales).

Births

(a)	LIVE		Total	Male	Female
	Legitimate	...	300	136	164
	Illegitimate	...	4	2	2
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			304	138	166
(b)	STILL				
	Legitimate	...	4	3	1
	Illegitimate	...	1	1	—
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			5	4	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population 16.5

Birth Rate adjusted in relation to the national rate

by comparability factor 1.1 18.15 (15.8)

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population 0.27 (0.37)

Deaths	Total	Male	Female
	240	115	125

Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population 13.02

Death Rate standardised by adjustment with comparability factor 0.84 10.9 (11.6)

Deaths from maternal causes Nil

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :

	Male	Female
Legitimate	3	4
Illegitimate	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year live births Per 1,000 23.0 (29.8)

(c) Causes of Death :

	Male	Female
Pneumonia	1	1
Premature birth	1	1
Congenital Malformation of Heart	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3	4

Four of the deaths occurred under 4 weeks of life

Ages at Death

Ages in Years	0/1	1/5	5/15	15/25	25/35	35/45	45/55	55/65	65/75	75+	Total
Deaths	7	1	2	5	5	6	11	28	60	115	240

Cancer Deaths

Ages in Years	Under 40	40/45	45/50	50/55	55/60	60/65	65/70	70/75	75+	Total
Case Rate	1	2	2	2	4	3	5	4	11	34

Causes of Death

		1950	
		Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	2
2.	Syphilitic disease ...	1	—
3.	Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	1
4.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	—
5.	Cancer of Stomach ...	—	4
6.	Cancer of Breast ...	—	6
7.	Cancer of Uterus ...	—	1
8.	Cancer of all other sites ...	8	15
9.	Leukaemia and Aleukaemia ...	1	—
10.	Diabetes ...	1	—
11.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	11	19
12.	Coronary disease ...	12	9
13.	Hypertension with Heart disease	2	3
14.	Other heart disease ...	28	20
15.	Other circulatory disease ...	5	4
16.	Influenza ...	2	—
17.	Pneumonia ...	8	9
18.	Bronchitis ...	7	5
19.	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	2
20.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	1
21.	Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	1	3
22.	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	3	—
23.	Congenital malformations ...	1	2
24.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	15
25.	Motor vehicle accidents ...	4	—
26.	All other accidents ...	4	4
Totals ...		115	125

SECTION B

General Provisions of Health Services of the Area Laboratory Facilities.

Remained the same as in previous years and it is a pleasure to record the satisfactory service obtained from the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln, which examined without cost to the Council 445 out of the total of 460 samples submitted.

1. Ambulance Facilities.
2. Nursing in the Home.
3. Treatment Centres, Clinics and Hospitals.

The administration of all three of these health service provisions was maintained by the County Council except the hospital service and out-patient clinics attached, and also the Tuberculosis clinics, which were the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board. No changes occurred from the previous year in any of these services which were considered adequate and satisfactory, apart from the lack of welfare centres within the area. Any extensions of the latter service seem remote possibilities at this juncture through a variety of circumstances, the greatest of which concerns staff shortage.

Under the Home Nursing Service a total of 15,032 visits were made which involved 532 cases under general, midwifery and maternal headings.

SECTION C

Sanitary Circumstances in the Area.

Water Supply.

During the year water main laying was completed to service seven additional villages, and 384 house connections made, which resulted at the year's end in the total of 15 villages, listed below having council sponsored piped supplies.

Supply Source or Supplying Authority	Villages served	Connections
Council Bore	Binbrook	257
" "	Ludford	87
" "	Donington-on-Bain	Temporary Stand pipe supplies
Grimsby, Cleethorpes & District Water Board	Holton-le-Clay	197
	Tetney	148
	North Thoresby	174
	Grainsby	9
	Waithe	10
Mablethorpe & Sutton U.D.C.	Maltby-le-Marsh	43
	Hannah	6
	Beesby	19
Council Bore	Grimoldby	157
" "	Manby	
" "	South Cockerington	
Louth Borough	Stewton	20

The list is beginning to lengthen to pleasing proportions and the promise of greater when the further nine contracts, started during the year, will have reached completion.

New bores were reported to have been sunk to the number of 26 relating to the following :—Council housing sites 4 ; C.A.E.C. grant aided schemes 8 and private supplies 14. Five private sources of supply were closed on account of pollution.

The tabulation below shows the result of the bacteriological grading of the sample examinations. Grades 1 and 2 are satisfactory, Grade 3 doubtful and 4 unsatisfactory. The remaining category does not exist officially, but here I consider it more informative to differentiate between the sub-standard and potentially dangerous.

Source	Grades				Faecal Pollution
	1	2	3	4	
Public supplies :					
Binbrook	10	—	—	—	—
Stewton	12	2	1	1	—
Beesby	9	2	1	1	—
Grimoldby	10	1	1	—	1
Holton-le-Clay	3	3	2	—	—
Donington-on-Bain	9	1	1	5	1
Housing Sites	3	—	—	—	—
Private supplies :					
(a) Village, communal (for two or more households) and schools	12	9	15	5	19
(b) Single households	11	1	5	2	9
(c) Farms (C.A.E.C. grants)	8	2	—	—	10
Total (188)	87	21	26	14	40

Chemical analyses ... 15 satisfactory

Remarks :

Public supplies.

In the case of the Donington-on-Bain supply, the cause of the temporary pollution was discovered but the aberrant result from the Grimoldby supply remained unexplained.

In general, the other abnormal results indicated the necessity for the flushing of main terminals.

Fewer samples were taken than in the preceding year and the results reflect the need for regular and more frequent examinations.

Eleven of the chemical analyses concerned checks on the public supplies.

Private supplies.

(a) The samples were mainly related to repetitive examinations from two village piped supplies, controlled by estate owners, which were found to be grossly contaminated. Frequent sampling required to be maintained by way of check on attention to chlorination, which the responsible agents were obliged to carry out.

The experiences here, rather haphazardly stumbled on, caused us towards the end of the year to investigate all similar types of supply in the area, in the interests of the unfortunate consumers who assumed that because water came from a tap it must necessarily be safe.

(b) The examinations in this category were from private bores and shallow wells, the proportion of which can broadly be gauged from the results shown.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector gives the percentage of houses with internal supply as 23.6, and on communal supply 26 houses only.

Drainage and Sewage.

Drains.

Drains examined, tested, exposed etc.	...	119
Drains unstopped, repaired etc.	...	61
Waste, pipes, disconnected, repaired etc.	...	Nil
Existing soil pipes, etc. renewed or repaired	...	Nil

Sewers.

New lengths of sewer laid	Nil
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No sewer lengths were laid during the year but the work for the sewerage of Binbrook village had gone out to tender following the Public Inquiry into the matter during the previous year.

Sewage Works.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor reports both sewage works, controlled by the Council, as in satisfactory order. This was confirmed by the result of examination of the effluents which were sent me. The pumping unit for effecting the necessary discharges of the effluent at the Manby works was in process of construction. The troubles connected with the levels at this works have for a long period been needing attention.

Refuse Collection.

The regular fortnightly collection of house refuse was extended during the year to cover a total of 61 villages which gave an increase of 20 village collections over the previous year. This important Council service, which started at almost foundation levels six years ago, made remarkable strides and has now, in the opinion of the chief officer, about reached the point of maximum requirements in terms of what is practical in the less concentrated population of the remaining parishes.

The final disposal of the refuse was by controlled tipping in the seven refuse tips under the Council's supervision.

Disinfection.

Rooms disinfected	...	...	15
(a) Ordinary infectious disease	...	...	10
(b) Tuberculosis	...	...	5
Rooms stripped and cleansed	...	...	Nil
Number of premises disinfested	...	...	12

Nuisances.

Total number of nuisances during the year :—

(a) Abated as result of informal action by Sanitary Inspector	...	...	130
(b) Reported to the Council :			
(1) Statutory notice issued	...	...	3
(2) Statutory notice not issued	...	...	11

Offensive Trades.

(a) Number of premises in district	...	...	5
(b) Number of inspections	...	...	19
(c) Contravention of bye-laws	...	...	3
(d) Contraventions remedied	...	...	3

Shops Act, 1950.

(a) Number of shops inspected	...	...	107
(b) Contraventions remedied	...	...	10

FACTORIES ACT 1937 and 1948**1. Inspections**

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	20	30	1	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	67	97	4	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	87	127	5	Nil

2. Defects found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness :	7	7	—
Inadequate Ventilation :	2	2	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	3	3	—
Sanitary Conveniences :			
Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—
Totals	15	15	—

3. Outwork.

Nature of work	No. of outworkers from returns submitted	Contraventions
Making wearing apparel	2	Nil
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets	1	Nil
Totals	3	Nil

SECTION D

Housing.

Total number of new Houses erected during the year	47
(1) By the Local Authority	28
(2) By other bodies or persons	19

(1) Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	194
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	257
(2) Number of dwelling houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	135

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

Number of Defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	109
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 36 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil

(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	1
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... (awaiting vacation of premises)	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling houses subject to undertakings	1
(d)	Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act 1936 :—	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	not known
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	„ „
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	„ „
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	11
(d)		Number of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved	Nil

5. Movable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, etc.

(a)	Number of site licences	1
(b)	Number of individual licences	20
(c)	Number inspected during the year	80
(d)	Number of contraventions remedied	15

Analysis of Council houses completed to end of 1950

(with acknowledgements to the Clerk)

Aby	...	8	Marshchapel	...	14
Alvingham	...	2	North Cockerington	...	4
Donington-on-Bain	...	8	North Cotes	...	4
Fotherby	...	8	North Somercotes	...	10
Fulstow	...	10	North Thoresby	...	10
Grainthorpe	...	10	Withern	...	8
Grimoldby	...	16	South Cockerington	...	4
Holton-le-Clay	...	8	South Somercotes	...	8
Legbourne	...	2	Swaby	...	6
Ludford	...	10	Yarborough	...	4
Maltby-le-Marsh	...	2	Binbrook	...	2
Manby	...	2	Utterby	...	4

TOTAL 164

In the corresponding period, 77 houses other than Council were completed.

Progress in this department was entirely measured by national rather than local circumstances. House building and repair work, especially major repairs, were both affected, but it was satisfactory to note the relatively large number of dwellings rendered fit by informal action, in spite of the difficulties influencing the problem in the light of 1950 repair costs to 1939 rentals. Repairs in general had to be reduced to practical limits to secure results without involving the Council in undue liabilities through having to carry out work in default. The same realist attitude required to be adopted when houses in the demolition class were considered, in view of the lack of alternative provisions.

Comment is of little value on matters outside local control, but it does seem that the post war Council house completions up to the end of the year fell excessively short of the requirements, judged from the number of category 4 and 5 houses ascertained by the Housing Survey. The recent reduction in the building allocations puts this matter, and the case of the progressively increasing number of housing applicants, in a very much worse light.

The figures dealing with overcrowding refer only to those reported or discovered in the course of other duties, consequently, they probably bear little relation to the actual, and certainly none to house shortage. It is not possible for the sanitary staff to exercise any check on household numbers, especially when these are subject to the frequent changes occurring in agricultural districts.

Squatters' Camps.

Repairs were carried out as usual on these sites. By demolition of hutments as they become vacant at the Louth Park site the number of huts was reduced to 16. The number occupied at Holton-le-Clay and Ludford remained unchanged at 9 and 1 respectively.

SECTION E

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Model Byelaws.

These bye-laws for securing the observance of sanitary and clean practices and conditions connected with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and its sale in the open air, came into operation too late in the year for any practical results to be expected. The preliminary staff work was done by the distribution, through the Sanitary Inspector's department, of copies of the bye-laws to the appropriate retailers, as well as the circulation of educational leaflets and plaques obtained through the valuable service of the Council for Health Education. These statutory measures will not only provide helpful powers in this field but they will also supply the stimulus for improved supervision in matters relating to food generally that was so lacking in the mere remote past.

Bakehouses.

Number in district: 13
Number of Inspections: 29
Number of contraventions: 3
Defects remedied: 3

Slaughter Houses.

Slaughtering for trade purposes of animals for human consumption is done outside the district at the Ministry centres in Louth and Grimsby. One premises in the district is registered for horse slaughter but the meat is not sold for human consumption

Control of Milk.

Number of producer retailers ... 80
Number of distributors on register ... 15

The break up of the total number of producer retailers shows one T.T., one Accredited, and the remainder retail non-graded milk. In the light of information that has come to hand since the end of 1950, it is believed that many in the last category have ceased to retail their milk except in the form of perquisites to the farm worker households—a matter which would not come within the province of our responsibility.

The results of sample examinations are given below.

Type	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	3	2
Sterilized	6	—
Otherwise Heat Treated	—	1
Raw Un-graded	15	—
Totals	24	3

In addition to three samples sent by us for biological examination—relating to the presence of tubercle bacilli—twelve samples were taken by the County Council, all of which were reported negative.

The only comments which these numbers evoke are that they are all too few, especially, the number of non heat treated samples. In these days calling for attention to essentials, the focus requires to be directed on the raw milk examination rather than the heat treated, which is invariably given its due share of attention by one or other Authority either in the processing or the distributing areas. The welcome inclusion of biological examinations is not before time and the small number of samples indicates the limitation of the arrangements existing. This matter intimately concerns the Council in relation to its liabilities over the control of infectious disease.

In spite of the many controlling bodies, or probably for this very reason, it has been found impossible to ascertain information about the relative percentage of safe milk—as represented by T.T. and that subjected to standardised heat treatment—consumed. The only information which has some indirect bearing on the matter was obtained from the County Council in the form of supplies to the 33 schools in the area. Five schools had T.T. supply, 23 pasteurised, and it can be taken that supplies of either could not be obtained for the remainder.

It would be ungracious to leave the subject without expressing gratifying surprise at the results of the ungraded samples in the above table, but it must also be mentioned that none of these samples was taken in the summer season.

Ice Cream.

The manufacturer—retailer licences were increased by one during the year and the premises registered “for sale only” have increased in the past two years from 8 to 31. Sampling increased to almost double the figures of the previous year, principally to meet the extra licensee obligations, and partly as result of the follow up of inferior sample results which obtrude in the following table.

1.	Grades			
	1	2	3	4
(a) Produced in District	21	4	3	1
(b) Produced ex District	109	47	19	24
Totals	130	51	22	25

2. Part Analysis of production ex district.

Producer	Grades			
	1	2	3	4
X	21	7	7	15
Y	24	6	1	5

The classifications of the totals in Table 1 make very unpleasant reading which are mainly explained by a glance at the second list. The excellence of the local production was temporarily upset by two substandards from the new producer before he overcame his teething troubles. The outside production was in a different category, but it was consoling to note that only two of the sixteen producers provided the trouble—and this in very different degree. Producer Y's occurred as the result of a technical fault in his machinery about which he and the health department concerned anxiously co-operated to have rectified. The same co-operation was not forthcoming in the other case, and it was not until the individual purveyors of the Company's production in the district threatened to cease taking the supply that improvement resulted. The only comment I wish to make is that production of this standard would have had a much shorter life had it occurred in this district. By way of compensation, all the samples for the fourteen other outside producers conformed to the accepted standards.

SECTION F

Prevalence of and Control Over, Infectious and other Diseases.

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis notified during 1950 including Service cases.

Disease	Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths	Case rates 1,000 of population
Measles	77	—	—	4.18 (8.39)
Whooping Cough	41	1	—	2.22 (3.60)
Scarlet Fever	27	—	—	1.46 (1.50)
Pneumonia	10	—	—	0.54 (0.7)
Erysipelas	5	—	—	0.27 (0.17)
Acute Poliomyelitis including Polioenephalitis				
(a) Paralytic	1	1	1	0.05 (0.13)
(b) Non-paralytic	1	1	—	0.05 (0.05)
Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	1	1	—	*3.24 (5.81)
Chicken Pox	31	—	—	
Malaria B.T.	2	—	—	
Infective Hepatitis	7	—	—	
Total	203	4	1	—

* Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.

The only abnormal thing about the above figures, apart from the last two inclusions in the list which were service cases, concerned the large number of Scarlet Fever notifications compared with other years. These cases were spread over the year and affected only two villages in anything like bulk numbers. In one village seven cases occurred over a period of two months which caused an investigation into the milk supply with negative results, and five cases centred in another village which seemed to be related to contact spread. The cases were mild in type.

Other entries conformed to the usual types and the measure of their numbers can best be estimated by the case rate comparison with the national figures which are given in brackets.

Towards the end of the year practitioners were informed that chicken pox would cease to be notifiable in the district.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of primary immunisations done during the year excluding those done privately.

(a) Under 5 years	...	...	137
(b) 5 to 14 years	...	...	27
Number of Booster cases		...	184

According to the information obtained from each of the 33 schools in the area, the average per centage of the school population immunised at the end of the year was 88%. This information of course is not factual as it is derived partly from records and partly from the child or family informants. Adamant refusal, according to my experience going round the schools, is the exception, but the personal reminder or explanation is usually necessary.

Vaccinations.

(a) Number of Vaccinations	...	72
(b) Number of Re-vaccinations	...	11

Tuberculosis : New Cases and Mortality during 1950

Age Period (years)			New Cases				Deaths			
			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	...	...						
1	...	...			2					
5	...	...			2					
15	...	...		3				1		
25	...	...	1	1						
35	...	...		1			1			
45	...	...	1					1		
55	...	...						
65	...	...						
Totals			2	5	4	—	1	2	—	—

Appendix.

A comparison of Birth and Death Rates over the period 1946-50 and a similar comparison for the previous decade 1936-40.

Years	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Birth Rate (actual)	19.2	20.1	21.2	20.4	16.5	15.8	13.5	13.6	12.6	15.4
Death Rate (actual or Crude)	11.7	11.9	13.7	13.0	13.02	12.89	13.2	12.23	13.8	15.4

Appendix.

Water and Sewage Analysis.

W. W. TAYLOR

1, Regent Street,
Nottingham.
22nd July, 1950.

Report on Analysis of Waters.
Received 19th July, 1950, from Louth Rural District Council.
Mark : Grimoldby and Binbrook waters.

These samples contain per 100,000 parts : —

	Grimoldby	Binbrook
Total Solids dried at 180 °C	280.00	310.00
Suspended Matter	absent	absent
Chlorides as Chlorine	17.80	17.80
Oxidised Nitrogen as Nitrate	absent	3.80
Oxidised Nitrogen as Nitrite	absent	absent
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0120	0.0040
Albumenoid Ammonia	0.0040	0.0040
Temporary Hardness	180.00	165.00
Permanent Hardness	0.00	60.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F from N/80 KMnO ₄	0.00	0.00
pH Value	7.80	7.20
Appearance	clear & bright	clear & bright
Odour	none	none
Taste and Colour	normal	normal
Heavy Metals	absent	absent
Free Chlorine	absent	absent

At the time of sampling these waters were of satisfactory chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes provided that recent bacteriological examinations have proved satisfactory.

W. W. TAYLOR.

Report on Analysis of Sewage Effluents.

Received 4th October, 1950, from the Louth Rural District Council.

Mark : Binbrook Sewage Effluent and Manby Sewage Effluent.
These effluents contain per 100,000 parts ;—

	Binbrook	Manby
Total Solids dried at 100°C	58.00	68.00
Suspended Matter	1.60	1.40
Chlorides as Chlorine	6.75	4.97
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.12	1.25
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.015	0.0250
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.2160	0.3400
Albumenoid Ammonia	0.0840	0.1200
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 KMnO ₄ in (a) 3 minutes	0.22	0.32
(b) 4 hours @ 80°F	0.76	1.12
pH Value	7.70	7.50
5 days Biological Oxygen Demand at 65°F	0.80	1.80
5 days Incubation Test at 80°F	Stable	Stable

Observations :—

These sewage effluents satisfied all the accepted standards of purity for effluents suitable for free discharge into inland waters and can be regarded as of satisfactory quality.

W. W. TAYLOR.

